

square consists of space equivalent to ten lines	one month	three months	six months	one year
one line	1.00	2.50	4.00	6.00
two lines	2.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
three lines	3.00	7.50	12.00	18.00
four lines	4.00	10.00	16.00	24.00
five lines	5.00	12.50	20.00	30.00
six lines	6.00	15.00	24.00	36.00
seven lines	7.00	17.50	28.00	42.00
eight lines	8.00	20.00	32.00	48.00
nine lines	9.00	22.50	36.00	54.00

County and City Directory

CITY OFFICERS.

**Circuit Judge**—Hon. R. H. Stanton.  
**Common Pleas Judge**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Clerk**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Auditor**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Treasurer**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Surveyor**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Engineer**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Assessor**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Jailor**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Coroner**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Marshal**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Jailor**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Coroner**—Hon. J. H. Hall.  
**County Marshal**—Hon. J. H. Hall.

CITY COUNCIL.

**Mayor**—William P. Cook.  
**Deputy Mayor**—Henry Johnson.  
**First Ward**—W. H. Brown.  
**Second Ward**—W. H. Brown.  
**Third Ward**—W. H. Brown.  
**Fourth Ward**—W. H. Brown.  
**Fifth Ward**—W. H. Brown.

MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL.

**President**—Robert A. Cochran.  
**First Ward**—W. H. Brown.  
**Second Ward**—W. H. Brown.  
**Third Ward**—W. H. Brown.  
**Fourth Ward**—W. H. Brown.  
**Fifth Ward**—W. H. Brown.

MAYOR'S DIRECTORY.

**Mayor's Office**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**City Engineer**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**City Assessor**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**City Surveyor**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**City Jailor**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**City Coroner**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**City Marshal**—No. 10, East Main Street.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

**Christian Church**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**Methodist Church**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**Baptist Church**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**Presbyterian Church**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**Episcopal Church**—No. 10, East Main Street.  
**Unitarian Church**—No. 10, East Main Street.

NEW FIRM.

WATCHES & JEWELRY!

No. 25, West Second St., CHINA PALACE.

ALBERT & KLARENAAR.

(Successors to Albert & Lilliston.)

See how to inform their friends and customers that they have just received and opened.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

GENEVA, AMERICAN, AND ELGIN

WATCHES.

IN PLAIN AND FANCY

Gold, Silver and Diamond Back Cases.

Ever exhibited in this city. Also, a splendid assortment of jewelry of the latest style.

Plain Gold and Diamond Rings.

Solid Silver Ware, Spectacles &c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD

BELOW CINCINNATI PRICES!!

See Watches and Jewelry repaired by one of the most skillful watchmakers, at very reasonable rates.

All work guaranteed to give

satisfaction, or no charge.

Boots and Shoes

BALL & TAYLOR.

Having bought out Mr. B. A. Wellford, we will continue to

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS

at his old stand. We will keep our stock supplied at all times with

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

We will continue the manufacturing of

LADIES' AND MEN'S

BOOTS & SHOES

TO ORDER, BY

EXPERIENCED AND

COMPETENT WORKMEN.

may be

BALL & TAYLOR.

Flour Mills.

LIMESTONE MILLS.

ON HAND AT ALL TIMES

FLOUR OF VARIOUS GRADES, SHIP STUFF,

SHORTS AND BRAN.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID AT ALL

GOOD SOUND WHEAT.

D. E. ROBERTS & CO.

may be

Flour Mills.

LIMESTONE MILLS.

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SHORTS AND BRAN.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID AT ALL

GOOD SOUND WHEAT.

D. E. ROBERTS & CO.

FATAL JEWELS!

(From Bolivar.)

In the last week of the Carnival at the Pera most of the European embassies give balls.

At the French Embassy, and meet the

corps diplomatique, the consuls, the principal

bankers and merchants, and the French

and Italian nobility, and the night

chez le Ministre des Pays Bas, and you rub

skirts with the same company minus the

French and the Dutch tag-rag; and so

on, ball after ball. The faces are the same,

the music the same, the refreshments the

same; the same dull way of conducting the

dances prevails, the same scandals are talked.

Some of the palaces, as they are called, are

very spacious and better furnished than

others, and the ladies are not seen twice in

the same dress; that is all the difference.

Still, these entertainments form a pleasant

break in the monotony of life in Constantinople,

and are the subject of much preparation

and scheming, especially among the tag-

and bob-tail who hope for invitations.

Missey's Hotel, usually a wilderness, at this

season fills with the residents in the village

on the Bosphorus and others who come into

town for the balls, locomotion at night in the

city of the Sultan being difficult and dangerous.

The hums (porters) who carry property

to and from the gay and festive scenes in

sedan chairs make a rich harvest; and white

trains have been known to cost six shillings

each in the Pera shops.

Before the ladies took place, a scandal

and a new arrival gave a great impulse to

conversation. The scandal was this: a young

Hungarian attached to the Russian Embassy,

and who had the reputation of being a first

popular with the wiser wits of their

households, was discovered to be in correspond-

ence with a young woman laboring under an

accusation of dishonor to his imperial

majesty. The result of these intrigues

was that the children of holy Russia must

submit some sketches, in which the

features and deportment of Madame L'Am-

basadrie were to be faithfully represented.

It is true that his correspond-

ents were old college friends, and that the

ingenuity of even a Russian police agent

could not force any political meaning out of

the light thrown by those wicked caricatures, there

was high treason in his unpaid bootmaker's

bill. So he received notice that his further

services at Constantinople could be dispensed

with. He was to be sent to Odessa, where he

was to report himself to the chief military

attache.

His arrival was an English steam

yacht, having on board a lady known to the

world as Mrs. Haywards, to her husband

as Sussey, and to her admirers as "the Ad-

miral." A lady who could wear a sailor's

uniform, and who could wear a blue

blue jacket with club buttons, and a short

skirt (such as those who have much getting

in and out of boats, and going up and down

companion ladders, should not be a pretty

woman, for all her large blue eyes and long

sooty brown hair, but emphatically what Percy

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MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869.

NUMBER 35.

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MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY,



PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
THOMAS M. GREEN,  
FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.  
Office on Second Street, between Court and Market.

We have felt it to be our duty to protest against the frequency with which pardons are granted and fines remitted by Governor STEVENSON, as an evil which requires statement and which produces an indifference to the mandates and penalties of the law. It has been said in a rule, from which he does not deviate, not to exercise his prerogative of clemency except upon the recommendation of the Prosecuting Attorneys of the State, or of the Judges or the Juries. On general principles we fear that both Judges and Juries are too prone to sign their names to these petitions, out of sympathy for the friends of offenders, or from fear of incurring personal hostility by refusal, when in their consciences they believe that mercy is undeserved and will be misplaced; and care should be exercised in granting such petitions even when so endorsed. As to the recommendations of the Prosecuting Attorneys, in many cases they are frequently merchantable commodities, given for "a consideration." A case recently reported to us will serve to illustrate the prevailing laxity in the enforcement of the laws, as well as to show the public how little importance should sometimes be attached to the recommendations of some of the Attorneys for the Commonwealth.

Some months ago a man named TUMLIN or TOMLINSON was arrested for maiming and disfiguring the cattle of JAMES DAVIS of this county. He was tried before W. T. LINDSEY and ALEXANDER K. MARSHALL, the magistrates in the Lewisburg Precinct, who held him to bail in the sum of \$400 for his appearance before the Mason Circuit Court to answer the charge of maiming and disfiguring cattle. The bail required was exorbitant, as the greatest fine that could be imposed for the offense is \$100. In default of this bail TUMLIN was committed to jail in Maysville. But before he was taken away, and on the condition precedent that if he would leave the State and never return to it, he should not be prosecuted and his bail should not be collected, he confessed his guilt to LINDSEY and DAVIS. Here at the outset was an assumption of power by the magistrates, who had no right to make such an agreement for the escape of a culprit, but whom we cheerfully acquit of any intentional wrong doing.

In ignorance, as he alleges in his affidavit, of any such arrangement, contract or collusion between TUMLIN and the magistrate that the former should not return to be tried, T. C. CAMPBELL, an attorney of this city, became one of TUMLIN's bondsmen. The Grand Jury indicted TUMLIN for maiming and disfiguring the cattle, and also in a separate indictment for killing the cattle of JAMES DAVIS. Afterwards, and about the time of the meeting of the Circuit Court, the two brothers and a kinsman of TUMLIN's, who were also bondsmen, came to CAMPBELL and informed him of the agreement and told him that in consequence of it TUMLIN refused to return. CAMPBELL urged that he should return and stand his trial, as the fine could only be \$100, and if he did not return the bail, amounting to \$400 would be forfeited. They replied that they had tried to get TUMLIN to come, but he would not on account of the agreement with LINDSEY and DAVIS; but to secure CAMPBELL they deposited with him \$300, which CAMPBELL assured them, and believed, would be remitted by the Governor, on the ground of the agreement. TUMLIN relying upon the agreement and convinced that the bail would not be collected from his sureties rejected all their entreaties to present himself for trial, and did not make his appearance.

CAMPBELL procured the affidavit of LINDSEY to the above facts in regard to the agreement under which TUMLIN did not appear to answer the charge of maiming and disfiguring cattle, deposited to his own ignorance of this agreement at the time he signed the bond, and enclosed the papers to Governor STEVENSON with an application for a remission of the bond. We are informed by Mr. CAMPBELL that the Governor returned the papers to him with the endorsement that he would remit the bond provided CAMPBELL could obtain the recommendation of the Commonwealth's Attorney, and state on oath that he was not indicted. Mr. CAMPBELL enclosed all the papers to Mr. HALBERT with the request that he would make the required recommendation. Mr. HALBERT replied that if CAMPBELL would pay him \$120 he would give the recommendation asked for. Upon consulting with friends CAMPBELL declined to pay the Attorney for the Commonwealth, and returned all the papers, with HALBERT's letter, to the Governor, with a renewal of his application for remission of the whole bail, on the ground of the fraud perpetrated by the magistrate in making such an agreement without the knowledge of the bondsmen, and drawing his attention to the fact that he could, if he chose, obtain the required recommendation by paying for it. The Circuit Clerk and the County Attorney also joined in the request to the Governor for remission, but no response has yet been received to the second application. On the first day of the Circuit Court in October Mr. HALBERT personally offered to secure the remission of the bond if CAMPBELL would pay him \$120. But CAMPBELL refusing thus to buy him off in advance, the prosecution was instituted upon the bail bond, and judgment was rendered against him for \$400.

Now we want it understood that we cast no reflection upon the Circuit Judge or the Governor in this matter, except, if the case was one deserving of executive interference, clemency ought to have been extended without the recommendation of the Commonwealth's Attorney; and, if not, the applications of all the Commonwealth's Attorneys in Kentucky ought to have been unsavailing. On principle, however, we are opposed to making bail a mere matter of straw by the remission of the bond. The conduct of Mr. HALBERT is not without precedent, as, if we are not mistaken, his predecessors in office frequently did similar things, and Prosecuting Attorneys in some of the other districts also thus made on the advantages of their position.

But it is none the less a prostitution of the office, and the practice is disgraceful to all who indulge in it. We publish such a statement concerning Mr. HALBERT with reluctance, for he has been rather a favorite with us; but the duty of exposing such conduct is imperative. Governor STEVENSON's experience at the bar has probably taught him that a compromise with the Prosecuting Attorney is one of the means resorted to by criminals and violators of law for escaping the penalties of their conduct. And since he has so recently had the proof before him that their recommendations may sometimes be a mere matter of commerce it behooves him to be very careful that he does not do harm to the community and to public morals and abuse his prerogative by granting pardons and remitting fines even at their request.

JAMES T. LYTLE is, or was about a year ago, the proprietor and runner of a "Faro Bank." He is not a gentleman who resorts to gambling as an occasional relaxation from the serious duties of life, but a regular professional gambler. He had not for years previously had any other business that we ever heard of. In short, he is what people sometimes style "a blockhead," making his living by preying upon the substance of others, seducing the young into a course which sometimes leads to ruin and nearly always to hell—a course which has made more than one father disinherit his son for acts of dishonesty committed in order to obtain the means with which to satisfy the inordinate passion for gaming. This JAMES LYTLE honors Cincinnati as his usual local habitation, but when on bad terms with the police of that city, or when victims for plucking become scarce, he sometimes transfers himself and his "bank" to Maysville, his native city and former home. A little over a year ago he had carried on his operations to such an extent in this city that the authorities felt bound to notice him with their attentions, and he was bound over to answer to the Circuit Court. He was indicted by the Grand Jury, on three separate counts in three separate indictments. By an arrangement with EXETER WHITTAKER, who had been appointed Commonwealth's Attorney by Judge STANTON during the absence of Mr. HALBERT, he pleaded guilty on one charge and the other two were dismissed on the motion of the Attorney for the Commonwealth. He was fined \$500 by the Judge. The fine was levied. It was shortly afterwards remitted by the Governor; we have heard soon after the adjournment of the Court. Scarcely had the Court adjourned before LYTLE, who had in the meantime left, was back again in Maysville, busy as ever at his avocation.

Now we do not know whether it was Governor STEVENSON, or Lieutenant Governor JOHNSON in the absence of the Governor, who remitted this fine; and we will not say it was one or the other lest a great hue and cry be raised over our mistake, and we be charged with a wanton assault upon one or the other of those functionaries. We will not undertake to say whether or not the petition for remission was signed by a dozen or more respectable gentlemen who weakly gave their countenance to a frustration of the law, or merely by the attorneys of the offender. And then we don't know what pitiable tale may have gone to Frankfort setting forth the ways and wherefores the penalties of the law willfully and knowingly incurred by this notorious gambler should not be enforced against him. But we do say that there was nothing in the character or personal history of the man, nothing in the circumstances attending the commission of the offense, nothing about the case or about him which presented one single solitary mitigating or extenuating circumstance. He was one of the worst of his class, and if the law ought to be enforced in any case, it ought to have been in his. His character was notorious in the community. If contrary representations were made to the Governor and relied on by him, then his confidence was abused by those who made them. We charge that in this case there was an abuse of the prerogative, and we ask now that the facts which tend to exculpate the Governor, who has been censured by the moral sense of this whole community, be published in justice to him. Will our contemporary of the *Yemassee* oblige us by obtaining and publishing the papers and facts bearing on the case. To assist him we will say that the fine was imposed by Judge STANTON at the October term of 1898.

If we understand our Frankfort contemporary correctly, it is the habit of the Governor to require the recommendation of the Attorney for the Commonwealth before remitting fines in cases of such misdemeanors. This recommendation in the case of LYTLE may have been given by Judge WHITTAKER who prosecuted him. We have heard this and believe it to be true. If it is true it will help to explain another little circumstance connected with the history of the case. The fine was levied almost as soon as judgment was rendered. And as soon as the replevin bond was signed Judge WHITTAKER endorsed upon its back a credit of \$150 as having been paid. This money was paid to Judge WHITTAKER himself, as the sheriff informs us not one cent ever came into or passed through his hands. The endorsement was made and the credit given, as we are informed by the Circuit Clerk, E. C. PHISTER and HENRY T. STANTON. Now if the recommendation for the remission of the fine was given by Judge WHITTAKER, it looks very much like the prompt and illegal payment to him of \$150, which he might not otherwise have been able to have collected from LYTLE, was the "consideration" for which he moved the Court to dismiss the other two indictments and recommended the exercise of the executive clemency. In other words, if his recommendation was given for the remission, the case was a collusion between himself and LYTLE and his attorneys for the setting aside of the law, the defeat of justice, the immunity of a confessed offender, and the depriving the Commonwealth of its dues, for and in consideration of the sum of \$150 illegally paid to and accepted by the officer whose duty it was to defend and take care of the interests of the Commonwealth. It is to be expected that Judge WHITTAKER or the profound constitutional lawyer of the

*Bulletin* will see which of good morals, a nice sense of honor, propriety or otherwise are violated by a contract of this nature, or in an Attorney for the Commonwealth accepting in advance or at any time, his part of a fee which he himself recommends to be remitted; but there is a written statute bearing on Judge WHITTAKER's action in this case so plain that either he or the lawyer who never "talks like a cross road lawyer" can understand wherein it was violated in this case. It is as follows, viz:

"That the law concerning fees of Commonwealth's Attorneys be so amended that it shall not be lawful for any such attorney to receive, for his services, any portion of any fine, forfeiture, or recovery, in the name of the Commonwealth, and to which, by existing laws, he is entitled to a part, until the collecting officer shall have received the same, unless that portion belongs to the Commonwealth shall be remitted by the Governor."

Judge WHITTAKER had no right to receive any portion of that fine until it had been collected by the sheriff, or until after the part belonging to the State had been remitted by the Governor.

The names of E. C. PHISTER and HENRY T. STANTON are not on the docket as the attorneys of LYTLE. He pleaded guilty and they did not appear in his defense. But they both received fees from him. What for? The lawyer who edits the *Bulletin* has already assured the public that Judge PHISTER never received a fee for procuring a remission or pardon from the Governor. HENRY T. STANTON drew up the application for LYTLE. But as the editor has already made the denial for Judge PHISTER, and impliedly admits the impropriety of receiving compensation for such a service, probably he is as ready to make the denial in behalf of Mr. STANTON. If this be the case, we are at a loss to imagine for what service LYTLE paid his attorneys unless it was for advising him to confess judgment and illegally pay the Commonwealth's Attorney a part of the fine, with the assurance that they would then procure or endeavor to procure the remission of the rest by the Governor. For the vast amount of difference there may be in the propriety of the two acts, we trust the gentlemen will be given full credit by a nicely discriminating public.

We do not know whether Judge WHITTAKER retained the whole or any part of this money illegally and wrongfully received from LYTLE, or whether he paid all or a part of it to HALBERT. If he paid it or any part of it to HALBERT, and if that officer received it with the knowledge of the manner in which it had been received, let one or both of them state the fact, and let it have its just weight as far as it is important. In the above we have published nothing as a fact which cannot be substantiated by the records; and we have not concealed or failed to publish any fact bearing upon it whereof we had any knowledge, or which we could ascertain upon careful inquiry. If there be any other facts unknown to us, which will change the complexion of this transaction or present it in a more favorable light to the public, we will cheerfully give it publicity through our columns, which are open for any explanation or defense the parties choose to make.

Governor STEVENSON is at present defending himself, through the party organ at the capital, against charges of abuse of the pardoning power. It is not altogether certain that these charges have a solid basis in the rivalry growing out of the Senatorial race. Pardons have maintained a frequent and timely too common. Individuals convicted after fair trial, in open court, and with every opportunity for the production of witnesses, are not the persons upon whom to waste executive clemency, at the solicitation of individual personal friends, or political ones either. Nor is it entirely satisfactory to respond that the Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney recommended the pardon. No pardon ought to be granted except upon a review of the evidence.

The use of signatures of court officials has become so easy of obtaining that they have ceased to be of other than a *prima facie* evidence of the merits of the case. We have in our knowledge a case of pardon granted by the Governor, where the culprit was notoriously the worst man in the village—often guilty of crimes against civil laws, and finally convicted on a *gross* case of attempted murder, for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary. Every reason of prudence and justice demanded that he undergo the punishment prescribed by the law. The names of good men, so called, probably produced a remission of the penalty. But free and full investigation and inquiry by the Executive would have sustained the verdict of the jury and the rights of the law.

A new system of exercising the pardoning power is demanded in our State. Every application for pardon ought to be stated in the official prints of the Government, as fully as the proclamations of reward for the arrest of fugitives from justice, and a demand made for reasons why the pardon should not be granted. This process would diminish the number of applications, and save the names of good men, so called, probably produced a remission of the penalty. But free and full investigation and inquiry by the Executive would have sustained the verdict of the jury and the rights of the law.

We do not understand that Governor STEVENSON is defending himself in the Frankfort *Common*, but place perfect reliance in the statement of the editor of that paper that his articles have been written to correct some unintentional injustice done to that officer without consultation with him on the subject. We are certain the charges were not made by us with any view of influencing the Senatorial race, in which we take very little interest, against Governor STEVENSON; for at the time of writing we did not believe he would urge, or permit his friends to present, his name in that connection during the winter. And it would be unjust to the editor of the *Common* were it understood that his defense of Governor STEVENSON was intended as an advocacy of his claims or interests in the Senatorial contest.

We agree with the propriety of passing a law such as that suggested above. But if that cannot be done the evil might be partially remedied by enacting that the Governor shall issue no pardons except upon recommendation of the Prosecuting Attorneys, and then the Prosecuting Attorneys should receive no fee. Very few recommendations would then be signed by these officers.

The Alabama Legislature ratified the Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution on Tuesday. The vote in the Senate stood twenty-four to nine; in the House, sixty-nine to sixteen.

The lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature, on Tuesday, refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, by fifty-seven to twelve. The vote of the Senate will be equally strong against it.

**The Sorrier Case.**  
In the case of the boy charged with having robbed Mr. Sorrie, we have ascertained that the Grand Jury found a true bill upon the testimony of the Marshal who made the arrest, but afterwards, upon the introduction of Mr. Sorrie himself, a reconsideration was voted and the Grand Jury at once decided not to report the bill. If the *Eagle* can make anything out of this action derogatory to the character of the Grand Jury, the public will be unable to see it. Mr. Sorrie was the party aggrieved and the only person who could prove a robbery because he was the owner of the goods—and the ownership had to be proved.—*Bulletin*.

We have made no attack upon the characters of the members of the Grand Jury, some of whom are our intimate personal friends for whom we entertain the highest respect. But we have condemned and do condemn their action in this case, and there is hardly one of them who will not upon reflection admit that it was irregular and unwarranted. Had it not been for the articles of the *Bulletin* upholding, defending and misrepresenting their action, and its assault upon our own motives, we would have contented ourselves with the paragraph in which we remarked that it was passing strange the Grand Jury would indict a poor little negro boy of eleven years of age for stealing a watch, and yet dismiss an aggravated case of grand larceny and burglary on the part of the young men, against whom the proof was unequivocal and irrefragable. If the Grand Jury, the officers of the Court and the Governor need an especial champion in this city, it is a pity they cannot obtain one with the sense to know when to maintain discreet silence, and not provoke by silly impertinence, or render necessary by useless misrepresentation, a thorough investigation into conduct that will not bear it.

If the above paragraph from the *Bulletin* was intended to be anything more than sheer impertinence, it was designed to create the impression that the facts of robbery and ownership were not proven in this case, that Mr. Sorrie failed to prove either, and that his testimony conflicted with and altered the nature of the evidence upon which the Grand Jury had previously brought in a true bill. The young men were guilty of two distinct offenses, burglary and robbery. To sustain a charge of burglary neither robbery or ownership is necessary to be proved, as the profound constitutional lawyer of the *Bulletin* asserts. Burglary, robbery and ownership and the confession of the offenders, were all proven by the Marshal and his deputy, upon whose evidence a true bill was brought in by the Grand Jury, who up to this point discharged their duty. They fully expected the youths to be prosecuted and convicted on their true bill. The Prosecuting Attorney, after a conversation with the Mayor and certain from him the overwhelming nature of the testimony, drew up an indictment upon this true bill, but, afterwards, under the Loan knows what influence, he was induced to return the papers to the Grand Jury for a reconsideration of their action. Judge PHISTER, the Attorney of the offenders, then used his eloquent tongue upon old Mr. Sorrie, to whom promises had been made that he should be compensated for his losses, to prevail upon him to go before the Grand Jury and state that he did not care to have the youths prosecuted. The old gentleman told the Grand Jury he did not think the morals of the offenders would be improved by a sejour in the penitentiary. But he not only did not contradict the evidence upon which the true bill was first rendered, but he confirmed that evidence. He proved the robbery, he proved the ownership. We learn this from his own lips, from which the editor of the *Bulletin* might also have learned it by walking ten steps from his office and making the inquiry. Had he done otherwise, he would have been a perjurer. Had he done otherwise the case would have been one of an unsophisticated old gentleman, under promises of reimbursement, and the skillful manipulation of a man of talents, doing something bearing a very close resemblance to what the law denounces as a "compounding felony." But Mr. Sorrie is an honest man and did not do anything of the kind, and these have a very poor opinion of Judge PHISTER who believe he could have been a party to such a transaction.

Now, if there was no proof of ownership, for what did the amiable Judge lecture one of the youths, when he took him to one side, at a moment chosen by the youth's attorney, when there were very few of the bar or other spectators present? We ask the question because we did not hear what he said, and no body else did that we can learn except the youth. Was it for burglary and grand larceny? Or did he merely enter into a paternal remonstrance against his playing truant at school, sticking a pin in the seat of one of his fellow pupils, hanging a tin pan to a dog's tail, sucking eggs, or some other boyish prank?

The point we wish to make is that the Grand Jury had no right to dismiss the cases simply because Mr. Sorrie did not care to have the youths prosecuted. This would degrade the law to the mere instrument of individual vengeance instead of being the means of enforcing justice. It would open the doors wide to corruption, and encourage the compounding of felonies. Under such a construction of their duties, every murderer, burglar, robber, rascal and house burner in the land would go unpunished and free to perpetrate other murders, burglaries, robberies, rapes and arson, so long as he had the money with which to buy off prosecution.

With such views of their functions by the Grand Juries, encouraged and sustained by venal and corrupt Attorneys for the Commonwealth who sell out for \$10, applauded and defended by a press whose want of discrimination is its only apology for a course so demoralizing, and with no one to report or remonstrate, the State would soon be a Pandemonium of crime. The variations would be bought, the weak enjoyed, the timid humiliated and brow-beaten, the inflexible and unbending removed. It is precisely for this reason, and with wise philosophy, that the State comes forward in her majesty to relieve her aggrieved citizens from all responsibility in the redress of their wrongs, to enforce law and vindicate justice, makes their cause her own, compels their attendance in the witness stand, prohibits them under heavy penalties from compounding or compromising felonies, appoints her own court of inquiry into offenses and crimes, and employs her own counsel for the prosecution.

A gentleman from Washington informs us that, upon reading the *Eagle* of Tuesday, McMillen stated publicly, that our publication concerning the arrangement between himself and Geo. T. HALBERT was true in every particular, except that he had paid HALBERT but \$5 and promised to pay him the rest, but Mr. HALBERT had left Maysville before the condition of his finances enabled him to keep his word. Now, Mr. HALBERT, what have you to say about the matter? When you have answered this, we may occupy your attention with other charges of a similar character that are freely made against you.

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**BYRON AND HOONE.**  
We learn from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of a recent date that there is now in the possession of Mr. John L. King, of that place, a life-like and striking portrait of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone. It was painted by the late Chester Harding in the year 1820, when Boone was in his 86th year, and but two years preceding his solitary and pathetic demise. This picture, the *Republican* asserts, hung for a long time in the State house at Frankfort, Kentucky. "But the State never paid the artist for it, and took so little care of it that when it was brought to Springfield a few years ago, it was much injured. Mr. King has since had it restored." &c.

Every appreciative reader of Lord Byron is familiar with the beautiful lines which immortalize the character and exploits of the venerable pioneer. With a single exception, the noble poet declares the mighty hunter to have been "the happiest of mortals."

"He left behind a name  
For which men vainly dedicate the throne,  
Not only famous but of good fame,  
Without which glory's but a barren name,  
Simple, serene, the antipodes of show,  
Which hate not envy's cruel sting with wrong."  
Those who would see the man that Byron imagined—"says the *Republican*," must look at HARRIS' portrait.

It would be difficult, however, to convince the anti-Centennial party in this State that the tribute of Byron is anything but an extravagant poetic idealization. The same malignity that assailed the poet has assailed the memory of the pioneer. Scarcely had it been announced that the old warrior was to be made the subject of centennial honors than the Mrs. Stowes, of Kentucky, lifted up her voice in solemn and indignant protest, and straightway with one consent made declaration that they would have no part in it. It was impossible, they said, that Boone or "any other man" could have rendered any service to civilization during an absence of fifteen years from his wife! This fact of itself threw a suspicious light upon all his boasted "explorations." But in addition to this it was perfectly notorious that he had ruthlessly prostrated the mysteries of a virgin State—and, in a word, was no better than he ought to be. It was to no purpose that we pleaded in mitigation the examples of classic adventurers—to no purpose that Hypsyle implored and Dido pined;—to no purpose that the neglected Mrs. DAV. Boone was likened to those legions of "god-d" and "sely women," who, according to DAV. CHANCE, have put their faith in lovers of heroic mould and fickle heart.

But in spite of the ghoulish scandal-mongers, the errant Nimrod "still lives," and we, at least, who look daily upon the scene of his historic pow-wow with Blue-Jacket and his braves, (a diplomatic and convivial interview all-fraternal of happy issues) and who move daily on the soil which felt his heroic tread in the vigor of his prime will be slow to asperse his memory or "tinge" his good and glorious fame with "wrong."

Of the artistic merits of Mr. Harding's portrait we know nothing, of the alleged neglect on the part of the official custodian we know as little. But if the painting be the work of art which the *Republican* represents to be, we trust that the members from this county will make an effort in the Assembly to restore the unique production to the keeping of the State.

To ELIJAH, "the suave, the serene, the unshaken" we fearlessly confide the case. He happily combines a keen, cool, discriminating judgment with a chaste, æsthetic soul. May his mantle descend upon all who shall sit in the councils of our State.

#### Fashions for Gentlemen.

[House Journal.]  
The sombre sober, black suits which have so long held the sway, at last show signs of defeat. The funeral appearance for many years made by our young men, on gay festive occasions, is now likely to be changed, and there being no other way, we are going back to the "good old days." For instance, the fashion for full-dress suits, this season, is a coat of blue cloth, with gilt buttons; pantaloons and vest of black cassimere, with iridescent vest of white silk.—Morning *orange* suits consist of single or double-breasted Newmarket "cut away" coat of dark cloth, with striped or pinstriped trousers, and vest of same material as coat.—The most fashionable, and what is considered the most elegant dress for weddings, or for visits of ceremony, is a Prince Albert coat, double-breasted, of blue or black cloth, with silk facings; vest of white material, worn with an inside vest of white cloth, and lavender or dark trousers. A light blue or black tulle scarf, light-colored ed gloves, and calf skin boots complete this very stylish toilette.

#### The Fifty Anniversary of the Marriage of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 17.]  
A golden wedding of more than usual interest, from the celebrity of the parties and their numerous descendants and extensive family connections, took place last night at 122 Park street, the city residence of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who celebrated the fifty anniversary of his marriage with Mrs. Johnson, a daughter of the late ex-Governor Robert Bowie, who filled the executive chair of Maryland in 1803 and 1811. Mr. Johnson is in his seventy-fourth year and Mrs. Johnson in the sixty-seventh year of her age. They have ten children living, thirty-four grandchildren, four of whom are children of a daughter deceased, and three great grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson lost several children in early life.

#### TOBACCO CONVENTION.—General Toombs

will be surprised to read the following paragraph from the Constantinople correspondent of the New York Sun. Abdul Aziz is the commander of the Sultan's troops, reviewed by Eugenio:  
"Abdul Aziz bears a striking resemblance to Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, of Banker Hill and Confederate fame—the same imperious air and tawny complexion and tinge of aboriginal blood carrying about him that impregnable and immeasurable sense of power, which marks great slave and land owners, as well as absolute sovereigns."

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## THE HOUSEWIFE'S COLUMN.

[From the Country Gentleman.]  
CULINARY RECIPES.  
CURRING BACON.

Why not cure hogs' flesh in the "fitch" as bacon, instead of always in barrels or pork? To cure as bacon is far the least trouble, and there is less risk of spoiling in every way. The fitches of bacon are to be seen in every farm-house in the mother country, and are the chief ornament of the cottage, being tolerably correct standard whereby to judge of the industry, thrift and general good qualities of the farm laborer. Let the people try it with one pig first, and they will never cook the flabby stuff fished out of pickle again. Put the fitches in a smoking trough, or on anything that will not be injured by salt, and apply common salt, with sugar, red pepper, saltpetre, &c., according to taste, all day, turning it over afterwards, and putting a little more where it may seem necessary. There is no necessity for rubbing in, for salt will penetrate just as well without; the other ingredients affect the flavor, and take off the hardness of the salt, and for those who are fond of everything so very salty, they need not put aught but salt and a little nitre where there are bones left in. Smoke or dry in about five weeks.

I have seen hundreds of fitches lying in warehouses, four or five deep, one on the other, moved every day, and a handful of salt thrown where it seemed wanted, and in from a month to six weeks taken away, some to be smoked and some to be dried by hanging up without smoking, to suit all customers. If the hog-eat nothing but barley meal the last three weeks of their life, and the flesh is made into bacon, it is the soundest, best flavored meat of the kind, beyond all comparison, and we believe it is also the most profitable.

**APPLE PUDDING.**  
Line a pudding dish with nice light biscuit dough, very short and rolled thin. Put upon it a layer of sweetened apple-sauce, tart and well seasoned. Put upon this a layer of spread bread and butter, lastly dipped in milk, into which press raisins, English currants or dried cherries; then cover with another layer of apple sauce; then bake, and when done put upon it a soft frosting, made of the white of two eggs and a little white sugar. Return to the oven to brown and serve with a liquid sauce.

This is my method: Rub half a cup of butter and a large cup of good brown sugar, together with a heaping spoonful of corn starch, until creamy. If they will not rub nicely, add a little boiling water. When ready, pour over a quart or more of boiling water, and set to scald ten minutes, stirring quite constantly. Put a cinnamon stick to boil in it, or lemon peel, and add nutmeg at last. A small half teaspoon of tartaric acid is quite necessary, and some think a few spoonfuls of currant wine an addition. I hope some of my readers will try this; nothing can exceed it in the pudding line.

**RICE PUDDING.**  
Two tablespoons of rice to one quart of milk; one cup of white sugar, one cup of raisins. Let it stand in a warm place three hours and bake one hour.

**BROWN BREAD.**  
Three cups of corn meal, three of Graham flour, one cup of good sirup two spoonfuls of saleratus dissolved in the sour milk for mixture. Tablespoon of salt. Water will not do instead of milk, by adding melted butter. Steam three hours, and bake in a very slow oven two hours. Stir only moderately stiff. This is excellent.

Will not some housekeeper tell me how Graham bread can be made in the loaf, not in the best sticky—quite dry, for a dyspeptic stomach.

**BOTTLED SWEET CIDER.**  
At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club at Rochester, Mr. C. C. Holton, of Brighton, presented the club a bottle of sweet cider, upon which all the members present were made a committee of the whole as tasters. As a sample of bottled cider it was excellent. To inquiries made respecting its manufacture Mr. Holton said his process was simple. He racked the cider twice before using, then boiled it over brisk fire, and while warm filled the bottles full, so as to exclude the air, after which he sealed it. The bottles were never burst by fermentation, and as long as the air is kept from the cider it remains perfectly sweet.

**INDIAN CORN VINEGAR.**  
A correspondent of the Queenslander, Australia, gives the following directions for making vinegar from Indian corn: "Steep about a quart of maize in about five gallons of cold water for two or three hours, and then put it on the fire until the maize shows signs of bursting. Do not let it burst, but take it off the fire and strain the liquor into a cask, and add about two pounds of sugar to it, and in three or four weeks it will be found to contain five gallons of good vinegar. Less quantities can be made in the same way."

The cost of the inauguration of the Suez Canal is estimated at over forty millions of francs. If we add to this the expenses incurred by the Sultan of Turkey at the visit of the Empress of the French, and the expense of fitting out and decorating the various Government vessels taking the Sovereigns and Princes that are to attend the opening of the canal, we have a total cost of at least seventy millions of francs. The Paris Press suggests that this sum might have been better employed in the improvement of the various harbors that are to enjoy the advantages of the canal.

During the last trip of the steamer *Alce* from Antioch, a lady passenger who was the only person of her sex on board, astonished the crew by being suddenly overwhelmed with the pains of maternity. For a time the wildest confusion prevailed among the thoroughly frightened men; but an old Captain of some experience came to the rescue, and received the little stranger with all the gentleness of the most accomplished accoucheur. *New Orleans Times.*

A Detroit constable discovered a partially intoxicated colored man who was carrying a naked yellow baby, three or four days old, rolled up in the skirt of his coat. Being arrested, the man declared he had found the infant thrown out into the street, and he was taking it home to his wife, who was entirely out of that household convention, and "wanted one like her, she knew how. An investigation showed that the story was true.

Charlotte Goshman's recovery, and as poets shortly go to Rome, she was taken to Edinburgh. "I am thank God, able to ride out on four each day in the sun, which is a very grateful to me—each day since I have had permission. I am gradually picking up under the influence of the air from which I have been shut out for eight weeks—and eight weeks of such suffering!"

## Dry Goods &amp;c.

## NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,  
NEW DRESS GOODS,  
NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW SHAWLS,  
NEW SHAWLS,  
NEW SHAWLS.

NEW HOSIERY,  
NEW HOSIERY,  
NEW HOSIERY.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS, ALPACAS.

LENOS, LENOS, LENOS.

POPLINS, POPLINS, POPLINS.

PARCELS, PARCELS, PARCELS.

PIQUES, PIQUES, PIQUES.

LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY.

STILL THEY COME, STILL THEY COME, STILL THEY COME.

**To MULLINS & HUNT'S**

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,  
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

CHEAP GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, CHEAP GOODS.

ALL THE TIME, ALL THE TIME, ALL THE TIME.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

OLD FRIENDS, OLD FRIENDS, OLD FRIENDS.

NEW FRIENDS, NEW FRIENDS, NEW FRIENDS.

STRANGERS, STRANGERS, STRANGERS.

EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

**"THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE"**

**MULLINS & HUNT**

sec'd 1893, May 21st, 1893

**M. R. & A. R. BURGESS,**

(Successors to Burgess, Pearce & Co.)

**Importers and Jobbers**

**DRY GOODS,**

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods and Yankee notions, which they offer for Cash at Eastern prices.

**M. R. & A. R. BURGESS,**

DEALERS IN

**Foreign and Domestic**

**DRY GOOD,**

HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERY, &c.

SECOND STREET, (below Sutton.)

Public notice solicited. MAYSVILLE, KY. Jan'y 2nd

**Academy of Disitation.**

**ACADEMY**

**OF THE VISITATION.**

MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Institute occupies a healthy location, commands a beautiful view of the Ohio river, is conducted by the Sisters of the Visitation—an order founded by Saint Francis de Sales, in 1600—possesses the advantages of ample grounds, extensive and commodious buildings, and such facilities for exercise and recreation as may conduce to the health and happiness of its youthful occupants. The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, use of Globes, French and English Composition, Penmanship, History, Mythology, Rhetoric, Criticism, Logic, Intellectual and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, the Language, Music on Harp, Piano, Organ, and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, and Plain and Ornamental Needlework. For further particulars and terms address Mother M. Gaudin, Superiora of the Academy, Maysville, Ky. Feb. 6, 1893

**Carriages.**

**CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!**

Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the stock and material of the Carriage Manufactory of

**BIERBOWER & ALLEN,**

I will continue the business at the

**OLD STAND,**

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies.

**REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.**

And at Reasonable Prices.

**R. C. BIERBOWER,**

Maysville, Ky.

**STYLISH EQUIPAGES!**

**CARRIAGES,**

**SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH**

**AND AT LOWEST RATES.**

**REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST**

**TERMS!**

**ALLEN & BURROUGHS.**

**Second st. between Sutton and Wall,**

**MAYSVILLE, KY.**

**Jan'y 2nd**

## Grocery and Commission Merchants

## NEW FIRM.

**HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,**

(SUCCESSORS TO E. GRAY.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

**Liquors, Wines, Brandies, &c.,**

**Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,**

**Corner Second and Sutton Streets,**

**MAYSVILLE, KY.**

We are now receiving from New York and other eastern ports the following supply of fresh family groceries, purchased at the lowest net cash

prices, and now offer them to merchants and consumers at Cincinnati quotations:

New Orleans and Island sugars, crushed, pulverized, Rio, Java and Laguayra coffees, muscovado in barrels, half barrels and kits, fine green and black teas, fine cut-chewing tobacco, summer, opal and star candies, German and other soap, disinfectant, toilet and note paper, imported cigars, oysters and lobsters, sardines, washboards, native and foreign wines, apple, French and apple brandies, kins, Scotch ale, nutmegs, cloves, smoking tobacco, &c., which we will sell low for cash, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

All orders sent us shall be filled in the same manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as if the parties purchasing were personally present. We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

Sept 2nd 1893

**HAMILTON GRAY & Co.**

**NEW FIRM.**

**Lewis Vanden & Co.**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

**LIQUOR DEALERS,**

**Forwarding and Commission**

**MERCHANTS.**

Corner of Second and Market street,

**MAYSVILLE, KY.**

**CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.,**

**GENERAL**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

No. 97 THOUPILOULAS STREET,

**NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Solicit Consignments of all kinds of Western Produce. Liberal advances made on shipments. Refer to PEARCE, WALLINGFORD & Co. Bankers Maysville, Ky.

**NEW**

**Wholesale Liquor Store,**

**THOS. A. ROSS,**

OFFICE, No. 11, Second Street,

(With J. E. Nicholson & Co., Clear Store.)

**MAYSVILLE, KY.**

**ON HAND**

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, WINES, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

COVE OYSTERS, SADDLERY, FECONS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, PEANUTS, CANDIES, &c.

I am anxious to do an active business and will sell at

**"SMALLER PROFITS"**

THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

**GIVE ME A CALL,**

**BEFORE PURCHASING!**

**Terms Cash!**

Stables and Quarters.

**N. COOPER,**

No. 21 & 23, SECOND ST., Opposite Court

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

**COOKING STOVES,**

**TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,**

**FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,**

**Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &c.**

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy **CHEAPER** than ever was sold in this market.

**NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE**

**HUGH POWER,**

(Successors to Power & Spaulding.)

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and extent of stores which he has for sale in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stores, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

I also have a fine assortment of fancy japanned ware, toilet sets, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c. I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand good assortment of

**TIN WARE.**

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to Roofing.

Guttering, Spouting, and General Job work.

All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper, brass and iron.

**HUGH POWER,**

**Jan'y 2nd**

## Coal Merchants &amp;c.

## ATTENTION!

**Reduced Shipping Rates.**

**CHEAP COAL**

The undersigned notify shippers of coals that they have greatly reduced the price of.

**SHIPPING TOBACCO**

AND OTHER

**PRODUCE,**

and are prepared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Maysville. Shippers are requested to call and see us.

**STORAGE AT THE**

**MOST REASONABLE RATES**

WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE

**PRICE OF COAL!**

which we will sell at 10 cents in the yard or at 11 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with

**FOGIE, DUKE & CO.**

**COME TO STAY!**

**Thompson & Piles**

**HAVE OPENED A NEW**

**COAL YARD**

at the low grade, where they will keep constantly on hand a large amount of

**Bituminous Coal.**

Orders left at C. L. STANTON'S Book store will receive prompt attention.

OFFICE No. 8, West Second street.

**China, Glass, & Queensware.**

**G. A. J. & E. MCARTHEY,**

**IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN**

**FRENCH CHINA,**

**QUEENSWARE,**

**GLASSWARE,**

**FANCY GOODS, &c.**

DEALERS IN

Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings,

No. 30 East Second Street,

South Side, MAYSVILLE, KY.

In view of the Railroad connections with our city, we have imported a much larger stock of

**CHINA, GLASS**

—AND—

**QUEENSWARE,**

Then has ever been opened in this market.

Dealers will find our stock more attractive in quality as well as quantity, than it has been formerly their good fortune to find in this city. We have the exclusive control of the beautifully glazed *Jeune-fleur* Stone Ware. Also carry large assortment of Window Glass, Plates, Looking Glasses, Looking Plates, Lamps and Lamp Stocks, Kettles, Forks, Castors, and many other articles sold every day in the country stores throughout Eastern and Central Kentucky, and Southern Ohio.

Come and get our LOW PRICES, see our new China, buy heavily, and you will realize and be exceedingly glad, and prosperous during all your mercantile days.

**Books and Stationery**

**1869.**

**FALL TRADE!**

**1869.**

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY**

Embracing all Books ordinarily used in Schools

**FOOLSCAP PAPERS,**

**LETTER PAPERS,**

**NOTE & BILLET PAPERS,**

**ENVELOPES & INKS**

of all popular brands.

BLANK BOOKS and OFFICE STATIONERY.

**Wall Paper & Window Shades,**

**LADIES' PORTMONIES AND FANCY ARTICLES,**

making a full line of Goods, which I will sell Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates.

**JAMES SMITH**

and 2nd St.

**LOUISSTINE,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR**

**GENTS FURNISHER,**

**No. 43, east Second street, north side,**

**MAYSVILLE, KY.**

respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is in receipt of all

**SEASONABLE GOODS IN HIS LINE,**

**WHICH WILL BE MADE UP TO ORDER**



